

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1909.

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SUMMARY.

The Board has started on its return for London from Southern Europe. The German Emperor will visit the Emperor of Austria at Vienna on the 10th. It is stated that the intention of his visit is to emphasize the services he recently rendered to Austria-Hungary.

The Japanese training squadron on a visit to America had an excellent welcome at Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Japanese training squadron on a visit to America had an excellent welcome at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The Labour candidate, has been elected at the election for a Member of Parliament in the House of Commons. The Labour candidate, has been elected at the election for a Member of Parliament in the House of Commons.

The Government has announced that a Customs duty will be placed on foreign beer. The Government has announced that a Customs duty will be placed on foreign beer.

The Government is accused of utilizing the budget for socialistic measures it would otherwise be unable to carry out. The Government is accused of utilizing the budget for socialistic measures it would otherwise be unable to carry out.

The Australian cricket team have been playing in the West Indies. The Australian cricket team have been playing in the West Indies.

The Prime Minister arrived in Adelaide yesterday, and was greeted by several members of the Federal and State Governments. The Prime Minister arrived in Adelaide yesterday, and was greeted by several members of the Federal and State Governments.

The report of Sir Eldon Gorst, British Consul-General at Cairo, emphasises signs of political unrest in Egypt. The report of Sir Eldon Gorst, British Consul-General at Cairo, emphasises signs of political unrest in Egypt.

The results of the election in the House of Representatives were: Labour, 15; Liberal, 10; Conservative, 10. The results of the election in the House of Representatives were: Labour, 15; Liberal, 10; Conservative, 10.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

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The Rt. Hon. R. B. Maitland, K.C., M.P., Secretary of State for War, upon the Historians' History of the World—"The undertaking is a very great one, and I am entirely of the opinion that the only fashion in which such a book can be written with the view of making it available to the general public is by writing about History as a whole. The enterprise which The Times has undertaken is a novel one. Should it succeed a great service will have been rendered to the public."

R. B. Maitland

The World Story.

Viscount Milner, C.O.B., C.O.M.G., Late High Commissioner for South Africa, upon the Historians' History of the World—"You seem to me to have attained a high measure of success in a very difficult enterprise. I don't think of any work in English which deals with 'world-history' on the scale which you have adopted, and agree with you in thinking that such a book is greatly needed."

Milner



FRENCH GENERAL EARLY 18TH CENTURY. (Vol. XII, p. 66.)

The campaign, conducted by Marshal Saxe, often became a social function of a very elaborate kind. The King of Prussia, Frederick the Great, was present in person, and the army in great state. A dramatic company was part of the Marshal's retinue, and they played at the camp. At Potsdam it is said that the French and English Guards passed as they passed each other, the French shouting "Vive la France!" and the English "God Save the King!" "Vive la France!" "Vive la France!" "Vive la France!"

The present aspect of the world is the result, in the main, of the industrial revolution which began in England in the 19th century (Vol. XXI). The old individualistic ideas of Locke and the French Revolution have been replaced by the doctrine of evolution. The idea of efficiency, carrying with it some form of Socialism, is the outcome. Japan, compelled by Western pressure to open her ports, has in the course of a generation learned and effectively used western weapons, and stayed European aggression in China (Vol. XXIV). America has been forced from the 18th century ideas upon which her freedom was founded into an imperial position. She has colonies in the Pacific, she must make the Panama Canal, she is gradually accepting the responsibility of the Monroe Doctrine in South America (Vol. XXIII). Meanwhile, Canada, Australia and South Africa (Vol. XXII), having passed through the period in which the mistakes of British Ministries, if they have been many, might eventually have been worse, have in turn become federated, and the British world is rising to a new and fruitful conception of a Federal Empire with local autonomy and many nationalities. Such a future rests on the maintenance of a supreme navy, and upon a high degree of educated enlightenment among the English-speaking peoples of the Empire.

It is not easy to present in a few hundred words even the roughest outline of a story which has been enacting itself through a period of six thousand years, and the sketch here attempted represents the interest of the original from which it is drawn to much the same degree as a sketch map reveals to the intending traveller the natural beauties and the living interests of the country he is about to visit. Nevertheless, so abiding is the interest of the story that something remains after even the roughest handling, and this sketch in a few words may suffice to suggest the immense sweep of the great epic minutely narrated in the 11 million words of 'The Historians' History of the World. Merely to con over the people that have acted a controlling part in the world is to recognise of how much interest and profit must be their record to those upon whose faith and judgment depends the future of the greatest empire the world has yet seen.

The Historians' History of the World consists of 25 super-royal octavo volumes (104 inches high, 7 inches broad, 24 inches thick), each containing on an average 660 pages of 660 words. The appearance of the page, size of type, and quality of paper, may be seen from the prospectus, which includes 16 specimen pages, as well as numerous specimens of the plates and illustrations, which number over 3,000.

The Historians' History is complete and inclusive. It takes the record from the first movements to be described in Egypt and Mesopotamia to the passing of the Surplus Revenue Act by the Federal Government in 1908. It includes all nations great and small, east and west, and so full and vivid is the treatment that the history of England, for example, in the History is actually longer than any of the three standard histories of England—Knight's, Green's, or Bright's.

The Historians' History is the result of a vast scheme of international collaboration, and the great variety of writers ensures at once an impartiality and an authority obtainable by no other means. The entire work was carried out to the carefully scaled plan, and under the single control, of the Editor-in-Chief, and is therefore a harmonious whole.

The Historians' History was written to be read, and the guiding principle of the editorial staff was that the writing of history only then reaches its highest level when it rivals the finest romance in interest.

Any reader of this announcement may form his own judgment of the value and interest of the work from the 84-page prospectus which is sent post free on request. You should write for it at once, however, because the subscription price and terms (delivery of all the 25 volumes for a first payment of 7/6, purchase to be completed in monthly payments of the same small amount) are temporary only. A form of subscription showing these terms is sent with prospectus.

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Please send me, post free, the 84-page pamphlet describing the "Historians' History of the World," and form of subscription at present introductory price.

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ENGLISH QUEEN OF THE 16TH CENTURY. (Vol. XIX, p. 164.)

To British history four volumes are devoted. Vol. XVIII, takes the record to the death of Richard III.; Vol. XIX, to the end of the reign of Henry VII.; Vol. XX, to the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII.; Vol. XXI, to the death of Elizabeth I. The series carries the record on to the present day. Vol. XXII, a portion of Vol. XXIII, deals with the British colonies beyond the seas—the American colonies and Canada, Australia and New Zealand, South Africa and India.

Great (Vol. XVII.). By a crafty utilisation of the middle position between the West and Russia, a series of Hohenzollern rulers built up the new power of Prussia. Frederick the Great took his revenge upon England for her desertion of him after the war with Maria Theresa of Austria by permitting France to aid the separation of the American colonies from England. The ideas of political freedom and equality, thrown into philosophical form by Locke, were accepted, not only in the American revolt against England, but also in the great revolution in France.

Under Napoleon France continued her double struggle, on the seas with England, and on land with the powers to east of her. At Austerlitz and Jena he made full use of the rivalry between Austria and Prussia. He fell when he added a conflict with Russia (Vol. XII). At the end of the Napoleonic wars, Russia and Britain stood supreme. For half a century Prussia was helpless because Russia supported Austria. But in the Crimean War, when the Western powers contended with Russia, Austria stood aloof, and Russia never forgave her. When, a few years later, France defeated Austria at Solferino, and Prussia defeated her at Königgrätz, Russia did not intervene, and there arose a united Germany and a united Italy. From 1250 to 1870 France had in the main ruled continental Europe by

repeated, by the Huns, who were defeated at Chalons, and by the Saracens (advancing from Spain, which they had conquered) who were beaten at Tours—the most critical struggle in the history of Christendom. Two generations later, when the Frank had further proved his devotion to the Papacy by overcoming the heretical Teutons of Italy, the Lombards, he was adopted as the eldest son of Rome. On Christmas Day, 800 A.D., Charlemagne was crowned Roman Emperor by Leo III. (Vol. VII.).

Had Constantinople fallen to Islam at this juncture, a single Teutonic-Latin Empire might have arisen to defend Christendom from the Mohammedans; but with marvelous tenacity the Byzantine, ever more and more isolated from the West, kept Islam in check, and Europe, freed from this pressure, began to break into nationalities. The Empire struggled with the Papacy, and the Crusades were the one expression of the ideal of a single Christendom (Vol. VIII.). It was the safety afforded by the tenacity of Constantinople which permitted the Vikings to grow strong in England (Vol. XVIII.) and France. Nationalities—French, English, Spanish—strengthened; trade grew and lifted the North Italian cities to an extraordinary development (Vol. IX.).

At last, in the middle of the 15th century, came the long-delayed event, the taking of Constantinople by the Turks (1453). The comprehension of history has been so greatly obstructed by the creation of dividing lines where, in society as in nature, none exist, that one may well shrink from perpetuating the error even in thought. In the case of the fall of Constantinople there is every excuse, however, for signalling the event as a great landmark, for thereafter follow the Renaissance, the Reformation, the discovery of America. A fourth, and more direct, consequence is to be found in the circumstance that, as the Turk strengthened in Europe, there grew up in opposition to him a new German organisation, that of the Habsburgs in Vienna. Nominally successors to the Roman-German emperors who had fought with, and been beaten by, the popes, the Habsburgs became the natural ally of the Papacy. On the other hand, the taking of Constantinople by the Turks scattered abroad Greek teachers. At the same moment, therefore, were stimulated the spirit of free enquiry and of clerical reaction. Hence the Renaissance with the Reformation on one hand, and the Catholic reaction with the Habsburg-Bourbon despotisms on the other. The discovery of America and of the Cape route to India (which latter event undermined the might of Venice) were not isolated events, but part of the great movement of the times.

Germany was torn by the effects of the religious feud in the Thirty Years' War—the Protestant North supported by Scandinavia (Vol. XVI.) against the Imperial South, where, as we have seen, both ecclesiasticism and militarism were strengthened in the wars with the Turks (Vol. XIV.). France, on the other hand, was centralised enough to crush the Reformation, yet independent enough to follow the secular policy of Richelieu, and prolong the weakness of Germany by aiding the North Germans against the Habsburg and Catholic South (Vol. XI.). The Spanish Habsburgs failed both against Protestant England (Vol. XIX.) and the Protestant Netherlands (Vol. XIII.) and Spain presently went under in her struggle with France (Vol. X.).

Having won her lead by supporting the Protestant North, France took to a fatal emulatio against England, who defeated her in America and India, and thus gained command of the seas (Vol. XX.). At this moment there emerged in the east of Europe a power that was to change the political perspective. Slav, and therefore Aryan, in language, Byzantine in religion, originally energised by Norsemen, but then cut off from all the formative European movements by the Mongolian irruption, Russia was brought violently into the European system by Peter the Great (Vol. XVII.).

By a crafty utilisation of the middle position between the West and Russia, a series of Hohenzollern rulers built up the new power of Prussia. Frederick the Great took his revenge upon England for her desertion of him after the war with Maria Theresa of Austria by permitting France to aid the separation of the American colonies from England. The ideas of political freedom and equality, thrown into philosophical form by Locke, were accepted, not only in the American revolt against England, but also in the great revolution in France.

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I can give you a loan of £100, £200, £300, £400, £500, £600, £700, £800, £900, £1,000, £1,200, £1,400, £1,600, £1,800, £2,000, £2,200, £2,400, £2,600, £2,800, £3,000, £3,200, £3,400, £3,600, £3,800, £4,000, £4,200, £4,400, £4,600, £4,800, £5,000, £5,200, £5,400, £5,600, £5,800, £6,000, £6,200, £6,400, £6,600, £6,800, £7,000, £7,200, £7,400, £7,600, £7,800, £8,000, £8,200, £8,400, £8,600, £8,800, £9,000, £9,200, £9,400, £9,600, £9,800, £10,000, £10,200, £10,400, £10,600, £10,800, £11,000, £11,200, £11,400, £11,600, £11,800, £12,000, £12,200, £12,400, £12,600, £12,800, £13,000, £13,200, £13,400, £13,600, £13,800, £14,000, £14,200, £14,400, £14,600, £14,800, £15,000, £15,200, £15,400, £15,600, £15,800, £16,000, £16,200, £16,400, £16,600, £16,800, £17,000, £17,200, £17,400, £17,600, £17,800, £18,000, £18,200, £18,400, £18,600, £18,800, £19,000, £19,200, £19,400, £19,600, £19,800, £20,000, £20,200, £20,400, £20,600, £20,800, £21,000, £21,200, £21,400, £21,600, £21,800, £22,000, £22,200, 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ARNOTT'S

MILK ARROWROOTS.

THE CHILDREN'S BISCUITS.

ASK FOR ARNOTT'S.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

The question of today, of tomorrow, and of every succeeding day is—
HAVE YOU USED PEAR'S SOAP? If you have not, you have not done your duty to your skin and complexion. It is on the other hand that it, on both hands, and on the face, and on the skin generally—**YOU HAVE USED PEAR'S**, you can feel happy. You will have done the best that possibly can be done for the skin's health and beauty. There can be no question about that.
PEAR'S has been making beautiful complexion for nearly 120 years.

PEAR'S.

MATCHLESS FOR THE COMPLEXION.

EVERY PALATE PREFERS YORKSHIRE RELISH!

It makes the most commonplace dish pleasant and appetizing—gives a zest to the palate, and makes you enjoy your meals as you should.
 It is preferred by rich and poor alike—it brings out the full flavour of meat, soup, gravies, etc. In a way that is irresistibly tempting.

USED ON THE KING'S YACHT.

THE MOST DELICIOUS SAUCE IN THE WORLD!

Made in England.

SOLE AGENTS: PERKINS AND CO., 10, LOFTUS-ST., SYDNEY.

THE IDEAL FOOD FOR SICK CHILDREN.

Many an Australian mother can bear witness to the excellent qualities of **Wade's Corn Flour**. Made into a **Blanc Mange** or thin gruel, with good sweet milk, it is the food of a sick child, and the only one that is palatable and nourishing. It is a food that is easily digested, and it is a food that is easily assimilated. It is a food that is easily absorbed, and it is a food that is easily eliminated. It is a food that is easily stored, and it is a food that is easily released. It is a food that is easily converted into energy, and it is a food that is easily converted into matter. It is a food that is easily converted into life, and it is a food that is easily converted into death.

Send a 1d stamp to Brown and Polson, Ltd., New-

South, and a handsome book of recipes will be sent.

Remember to specify your grocery.

WADE'S CORN FLOUR.

Sole Selling Agents, Brown and Polson, Ltd., 21 O'Connell-st., Sydney.

BABY WILL THRIVE

NEVE'S FOOD—THE PERFECTLY SAFE FOOD FOR THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.

NEAVE'S FOOD

CONTAINS ALL THE ESSENTIALS FOR FLESH AND BONE FORMING IN AN EASY-TO-DIGESTIBLE, TASTY, AND NUTRITIOUS MEDIUM, AND WHEN MADE WITH MILK, AS DIRECTED, FORMS A COMPLETE DIET FOR INFANTS.

For more than 50 years the infant diet of hundreds

of thousands of strong and healthy men and women.

Sold in 1lb tins, specially packed for Australia, by all Chemists, Grocers, Stores, etc.

BOURNVILLE

THE LAST WORD IN COCOA.

From a village comprising model streets, model houses, model schools, and a model factory, Bournville, near Birmingham, has become a model for the world. It is a village that is a model of the future. It is a village that is a model of the past. It is a village that is a model of the present. It is a village that is a model of the world.

MADE BY CADBURY, BOURNVILLE, ENGLAND.

SHACKLETON'S BRAVE EFFORT.

THE SYDNEY MAIL'S SECOND ANTARCTIC SERIES.

SET OF EXCELLENT PICTURES—NOW READY.

Shackleton, Dr. Marshall, and Lieut. Adams. A group of men in white uniforms, standing in front of a tent. The picture is a reproduction of a photograph taken by Shackleton during his expedition to Antarctica.

One boy, showing a group of penguins. Half-page picture. The picture shows a group of penguins standing on a snowy landscape. The boy is standing in the foreground, looking at the penguins.

Shackleton's brave effort. A group of men in white uniforms, standing in front of a tent. The picture is a reproduction of a photograph taken by Shackleton during his expedition to Antarctica.

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ON THE LAND.

FARM AND STATION.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

SOME UNFORESEEN DEVELOPMENTS.

Comment was made in these columns recently on that section of the Closer Settlement Act which permits of selectors residing in the nearest town to their holdings, and having a deputy placed in charge to fulfil the residential conditions. The original intention of the framers of the law was to prevent the possibility of hardship in the case of bona-fide selectors who desired to live on the land, and on the other hand, to give them the opportunity to acquire blocks which they had no intention of working themselves, and with an eye to future speculative purposes. Some later experience of the land boards has demonstrated that, as a result of the success of those who in the first place sought to evade the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, this form of abuse of the Act is largely on the increase; and the serious problem which confronts the district tribunals is accentuated by the readiness of the Minister (as has been already shown) to ignore their recommendations. The Wages board, for instance, has lately had several cases to deal with in connection with the Goughgubbin resumed area; and one or two may serve to enlighten the public as to the manner and methods of those who seek to take unfair advantage of a well-meant provision of the law. One of the holders who desired to live in the town of Wagga to carry on another business in which he was engaged, proposed a deputy who was found by the board to be 78 years of age. The board rejected the proposed deputy, because of his age and the terms under which he was to discharge his residential functions for the holder of the land.

It was elicited that the old man was 78 years of age, and his health was such that he could not be expected to fulfil the residential conditions. The board, however, was still inexorable. It declined to be placated by the knocking of six years off the age of the deputy, and the application was refused. The board, indeed, in its decision, pointed out that this provision of the Act has a direct tendency to foster a form of "dummying," which only needs a little more scope through the lack of vigilance of the land boards, and the pliancy of a Minister, to become a serious evil and a strong factor in frustrating the aim of the closer settlement policy of the State, in so far as it seeks to promote bona-fide settlement. Some other circumstances which have come under the notice of the board have suggested that if the abuse is not checked, it will eventually have a revival of "dummying," plus "dummying," and the result will be a serious and permanent damage to the closer settlement policy of the State.

Another case of the kind the terms of the agreement between the holder and the deputy were somewhat different in form, but the spirit of the contract was much the same. The selector was to find the deputy to reside on the land, and the deputy was to be paid by the selector, as one of the members of the board bluntly put it, and half the stock; the deputy, the labour, and the other half of the stock, and the profits were to be equally divided. The selector was to find the deputy to reside on the land, and the deputy was to be paid by the selector, as one of the members of the board bluntly put it, and half the stock; the deputy, the labour, and the other half of the stock, and the profits were to be equally divided.

Under existing circumstances, the board is extremely difficult to administer the law with equity to the individual, while at the same time adhering to the principles of the policy and safeguarding the future interests of the State and the rural communities, and the problem is not by any means simplified by the influence in this direction of quite another section of the Act. From the outset the board has been harassed by the clause which enables a selector to apply to the board for an application in the event of an owner lodging an application for the land. That is to say, should two applicants seek the same block, the board is bound to grant the land to one of them. It is within the discretion of the board to choose, but one or other of the two must get the land. In practical operation this hard and fast law, under some circumstances, tends to direct against the spirit and grain of the Act, which aims at securing the best available types of settler in the interests of the country and effective use of the land. This is a section of the Act which the board should undoubtedly have discretionary power. If one or two men only apply, and the board is satisfied that they are not a desirable class to be reasonably depended upon to use the land to the best advantage, or who may be taking it up for speculative purposes, it should be permitted to exercise its own judgment untrammelled by regulations, and reject the application, or apply even though for some time the block may lie on the hands of the Government. It is infinitely better for the country that the land should not be taken up for a time than that it should come into the hands of a selector who is a hopelessly incompetent man, who will be sure to make a failure of the undertaking. There is also the moral aspect of the question to be considered, as "things are not the same" when the board is bound to grant a block to a person of notoriously bad character, providing he happened to be the only applicant, and this would be a gross and manifest injustice to the other selectors on the same area. The whole Act requires revision in the light of experience of its working, and the practical knowledge gained by the boards, who should be asked for detailed reports and opinions before any amendments are made, as they are in a position to discover the shortcomings of the law and its mischief arising therefrom.

ITEMS.

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